

History
of the
City of Dayton
and
Montgomery County
Ohio

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Some Supplementary Notes

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NOTE

ONE year ago the "History of Dayton and Montgomery County" was given to the public. Owing to the pressure of the publisher for the manuscript, the time designated for its preparation having been much exceeded, time could not be taken to secure some desired materials. Also because of the great rush at the last, some errors and imperfections occurred that would otherwise have been avoided. In publishing at this time some of these omitted materials and some minor corrections, the opportunity is furnished to make allusion to some events occurring within the past year. The main motive in supplying the pages that follow is to make the history named more fully to correspond to the aims that were in view throughout its preparation.

December, 1910.

A. W. DRURY.

Geological Map. The geological map of Montgomery County by Dr. August Foerste, intended for a place in the History, was only recently completed. It represents a large amount of field work by Doctor Foerste done under the auspices of the Ohio Geological Survey, Prof. John A. Bownocker, Director. The earlier work done by the Ohio Geological Survey, under the direction of Prof. Edward Orton, was necessarily hurriedly done, to secure in a brief time the more important facts of geological history. The recent topographical maps, prepared by the United States Geological Survey, have made possible a much more accurate mapping of geological formations in Montgomery County. A part of the more recent work by Doctor Foerste is here presented in the map with the following description from his pen:

The soil of southwestern Ohio is underlaid by various thicknesses of sand, gravel, and clay. When these are removed, a series of strata is exposed which represents the mud and other sediments deposited on the bottom of an ancient sea.

The marine origin of these sediments is indicated by the presence of numerous remains of sea life, and by the entire absence of land forms. Sponges, corals, crinoids, star-fish, marine clams, snails, and other shells, marine crustaceans, including trilobites, are embedded within these strata and may be collected by the student of fossils.

These marine strata occur in layers which are approximately horizontal, at least if only the strata of a limited area are exposed to view. When the same layers are traced for many miles, however, it is noticed that they gradually dip from western Ohio toward the eastern part of the State, and are not strictly horizontal. In fact, they

dip from western Ohio also toward Indiana, indicating that these ancient strata are bent into the form of a very low arch, the crest of which extends along the western part of our State from Cincinnati toward Lima, Toledo, and Sandusky. This arch is known as the Cincinnati arch or anticline, and it is the most conspicuous structural feature dominating the rocks of Ohio, Indiana, and central Kentucky.

The lowest strata represent the earliest deposits, and the overlying strata are due to later deposits.

For the convenience of geologists, strata having a similar appearance and containing similar fossils are said to belong to the same beds or formations, and similar formations are placed in the same groups or larger series of rocks.

The lowest large division of rocks exposed in southwestern Ohio is called the Cincinnati series. The base of this division occurs along the Ohio River near Cincinnati, and the middle parts are well exposed along the hills back of the main part of the city, at the same locality. However, since the entire thickness of the strata included in the Cincinnati series equals approximately seven or eight hundred feet, the top of the Cincinnati series extends as far northward as Troy, north of Dayton.

On the accompanying map, the area covered by Cincinnati strata is darkened either by dots or by horizontal lines. The remainder of the map, left white, represents the area covered by the Silurian strata, which overlie the Cincinnati strata and therefore occur at higher elevations.

In general, the Silurian strata of southwestern Ohio may be said to consist of a great thickness of limestone with very little clay, while the Cincinnati series consists chiefly of clay, with certainly not more than one-fourth of its entire thickness in the form of limestone. Moreover, the limestone in the Cincinnati series occurs only in the form of thin layers, often not more than three inches thick, alternating with much thicker layers of clay, while the limestones of the overlying Silurian section often attain a thickness of many feet without any interruption by clay.

The limestones of the Cincinnati series have very little commercial value. They make a rather poor quality of cellar stone, and their best use is for road material. It is possible that Portland cement might be manufactured from a mixture of the clays and limestones of the Cincinnati series, but it is doubtful whether its quality would be good enough for competition with the cements already in the market.

The Cincinnati series of rocks has been divided into several groups, of which the upper, or Richmond group, is well exposed in Montgomery County. The areas covered by strata belonging to the Richmond group are indicated upon the accompanying map by lighter or darker dots. The lighter dots indicate the presence of the upper members or beds of the Richmond group, known, in descending order, as the Elkhorn, Whitewater, and Liberty beds. The darker dots indicate the presence of the lower members of the Richmond group, known, in descending order, as the Waynesville and Arnheim beds.

The middle part of the Cincinnati series is known as the Maysville group. Only the upper part of the Maysville group is exposed within the borders of Montgomery County. The best exposures occur on the eastern side of the canal, directly east of the Franklin Chautauqua, but better exposures are found in Warren County. The area underlain by the upper part of the Maysville group is indicated by heavy horizontal lines.

The various subdivisions of the Cincinnati series are of interest only to the geologist. They look very much alike. Some contain more limestone, others contain less, and the topmost division, the Elkhorn bed, consists almost entirely of clay within the confines of Montgomery County. The limestones usually have a bluish color, when freshly broken, and hence frequently are known as the Blue Limestones. They frequently contain fossils, although the best fossils usually are found in the clays, between the limestone layers.

Fossils occur also in the lowest strata belonging to the Silurian, but these lowest strata consist of an almost uninterrupted series of limestones, about eighteen feet thick, and usually have a slightly pinkish color, where long exposed to the weather. They form the Clinton bed.

The Clinton limestone is well exposed at the grotto in the Soldiers' Home grounds, and it forms the upper part of Ludlow Falls, Sunderland Falls, South Charlestown Falls, and numerous other falls in Montgomery and neighboring counties.

The immediately overlying rock, about 5 feet thick, known as the Dayton limestone, is dense and hard, and white in color. Formerly it was used extensively in buildings. The court house, various churches, and different parts of numerous buildings in Dayton are constructed from this stone, whose whiteness lends itself to desirable architectural effects.

Overlying the Dayton limestone there is a section in which limestone alternates with clay, and then a thick mass of limestone occurs, known as the Springfield rock, which is burned into a high grade of lime. Lime is burned also from the overlying Cedarville limestone. Springfield, Cedarville, and Yellow Springs are centers of a great lime burning industry, and locally these limestones are used for the manufacture of lime also within the confines of Montgomery County.

The Cedarville beds form the highest Silurian strata found in Montgomery County.

Although the Cincinnati and Silurian strata were originally deposited as mud and as other loose sediments at the bottom of the sea, they since have in part become consolidated into rock. Moreover, this rock has been exposed for such a long time above sea level that the streams traversing the country have cut out deep valleys, leaving high hills, and entirely changing the general appearance of the landscape produced by the first elevation of the original marine sea bottom above sea level.

In more recent times, the landscape has been altered still more by the action of glaciers, which, starting in Canada, passed across the State of Ohio in a southerly direction, wearing away the rocks over which they passed and depositing the material carried along at what-

ever point the ice melted, farther southward. The direction in which the glaciers moved frequently is indicated by the direction of the scratches left on the surface of solid rock ledges.

During this glacial period, the ice sheet advanced and retreated several times. The first advance, in southwestern Ohio, took place during the Illinoian period. The ice sheet extended a short distance south of Cincinnati, leaving a deposit of sand, gravel, and clay, including some granite boulders which evidently must have come from Canada, since granitic rocks do not occur in the solid rock ledges of Ohio.

During the Sangamon period, the ice sheet retreated, soil collected on top of the glacial deposits which had accumulated during the Illinoian period, and considerable vegetation sprang up on this soil. That a considerable part of this soil was very wet is indicated by the peat which was formed during this period, but which was buried during later advances of the glacial ice. The layers of peat in the lower part of the glacial deposits at Germantown and elsewhere were formed during the Sangamon period.

During the early Wisconsin period, the ice sheet advanced to a point a short distance south of Hamilton. The ice front was not a straight line, but was broken up into a series of lobes. The Miami lobe includes that part of the ice front which curved from Springfield and Xenia past Waynesville, to points beyond Hamilton and Richmond. The Scioto lobe extended from Xenia as far eastward as Newark.

The third advance of the glacial ice extended from the Huffman Hill area, east of Dayton, past the cemeteries south of the city, and thence along the hills east of the Miami River as far as Franklin. From Franklin the front of this later Wisconsin lobe extended past Camden to Richmond. It was during this third advance of the ice that most of the conspicuous boulders which once covered the fields between Dayton and Eaton, and also north of Dayton, toward Troy, were brought southward from Canada.

The glacial deposits not only covered the hills but filled in the valleys. Great changes in the general appearance of the country resulted. Some of the stream courses were changed. A glance at the accompanying map will serve to locate the position of the preglacial valley which extended from Troy beyond New Carlisle and Osborne toward Spring Valley. The present valley of the Miami River, by way of Tadmire and Taylorsburg, is of much more recent origin and probably is due to the blocking of the former channel by way of New Carlisle, during glacial times. The channel of Mad River through the valley west of Simm's Station also is due to glacial obstructions.

The sands and gravels filling the old preglacial river channel in the vicinity of Simm's Station, and thence eastward toward Fairfield, contain enormous quantities of water which will form the future water supply of Dayton.

While the Cincinnati and Silurian rocks of Southwestern Ohio belong to the older rocks of the earth, there are others, elsewhere, still older. Nevertheless, the age of these Cincinnati and Silurian

rocks is to be measured by the tens of millions of years. Compared with this, the age of the various glacial deposits is very recent, their age being reckoned only in the thousands, probably not greatly exceeding twenty thousand years.

Between the close of the Silurian epoch and the beginning of the glacial period, most of the animals and plants with which we are familiar, came into existence. Since the glacial period, there has been comparatively little change in the life found on our continent, beyond the fact that many animals, like the elephant, have become extinct, and others have migrated to other localities. No doubt the life is changing, but compared with the great changes of the past, too little time has elapsed since the glacial period to make these changes readily perceptible to those who are not specially engaged in the study of natural history.

Moreover, the changes of topography since the glacial period have been of a minor character, although some streams during the intervening period have deepened their channels considerably.

There is no reason to believe that the history of the future will be different from the history of the past. Changes in the forms of animals and plants and changes in the general topography of the country will continue. In the course of time, the earth as we now know it, will be old, and will be the subject of study by future generations. It would be interesting if we could know what changes are now in progress, and why.

The Census of 1910. The census reports were in a measure disappointing. Instead of the one hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants of Dayton, as confidently expected, the number given in the report is one hundred and sixteen thousand, five hundred and seventy-seven. The enumeration taken in April was after a great many men had been lost from the factories through the industrial depression and before they or their families had again taken up their residence in the city. The total population for Montgomery County is given as one hundred and sixty-three thousand, seven hundred and sixty-three.

Towns of Montgomery County. The census of 1910 gives the following report of population for the towns of Montgomery County—Brookville, 1,187; Centerville, 353; Miamisburg, 4,271; Germantown, 1,778; Vandalia, 221; Farmersville, 437; New Lebanon, 202; Oakwood, 358; Phillipsburg, 343; Trotwood, 348; West Carrollton, 1,285.

Appraisements. For the city of Dayton the valuation for 1910 was, real estate, \$46,930,400; personal, \$15,700,880. The recent quadrennial appraisal made the valuation on real estate \$109,564,174.

For Montgomery County, including the valuation of the city of Dayton, the valuation for 1910 was, real estate, \$62,890,810, and personal, \$25,155,270. The recent quadrennial appraisal of real estate for Montgomery County, including the city of Dayton, was \$142,200,709. The county includes 283,521 acres of land, no part of

which is returned as valueless. It will be seen that the new tax rate of one and one-half per cent. in the city of Dayton will yield a much larger revenue on the new valuation than the former rate of two and ninety-six hundredths per cent. on the old valuation, and that largely increased bond issues are made possible.

Factories. The National Cash Register Company has brought back from New York all of its general offices that had been located there. In October, 1910, the 1,368 salesmen of the company sold 17,000 cash registers. The number sold in 1910 was approximately 135,000; the exact number sold in the United States and Canada being 95,901. The factory force numbers 5,800.

The C. W. Raymond Company is about to move from its old location on First Street to ample shops erected by it in Edgemont. The old factory site will be occupied by the newly-formed Dayton Auto Truck Company.

New industries are being launched by the New-Process Iron Company, the Mead Engine Company, and a company for the manufacture of voting machines.

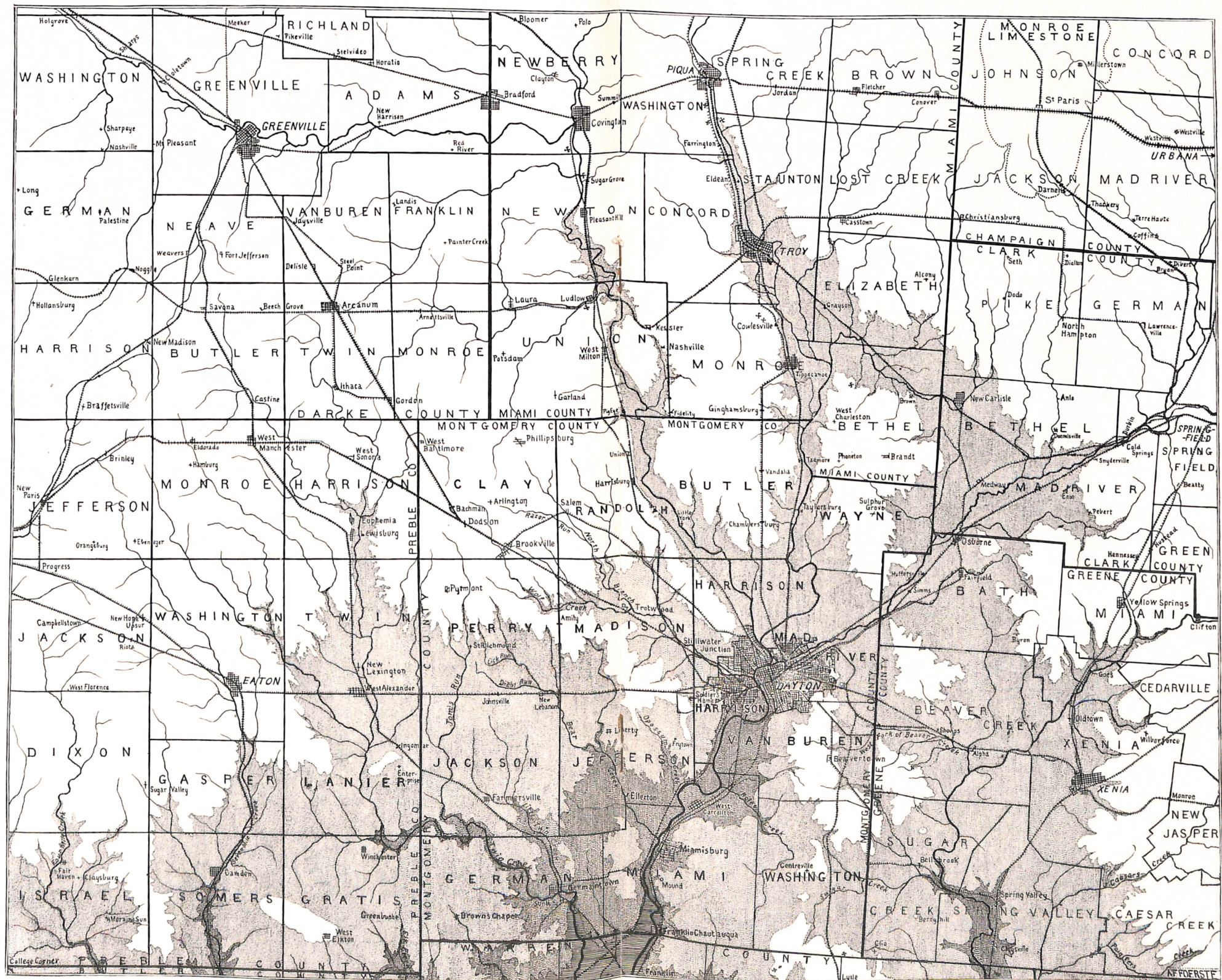
The Mercantile Corporation has been awarded the contract to manufacture for the Government stamped envelopes and wrappers for another term of four years, the specifications calling for four billion, six hundred million envelopes. The plant employs about six hundred persons and manufactures daily between five and six million stamped envelopes.

The Computing Scale Company, after passing through its disastrous fire, is now occupying its own factory on Huffman Avenue. The new building includes 80,000 square feet of floor space on a single floor. The entire floor space occupied is a little less than 137,000 square feet.

The Dayton Rubber Company recently received an order amounting to \$2,500,000 for more than 50,000 "Dayton Airless" tires.

The Wright Company, manufacturers of aeroplanes, has recently erected shops for its new and growing business on ample grounds between Cowart and Coleman streets, in the western part of the city.

The census of 1900 recognized 1,096 factories, large and small, in Dayton. The census bureau in 1905 recognized only shops or works having the factory system as factories and cut down the number of factories to 431 with invested capital of \$32,900,844, giving employment on an average to 17,093 men, paying wages of \$8,693,024,



with a product valued at \$39,596,773. If all of the factories, large and small, now reckoned at 1,264, should be taken into account, the above figures would be greatly increased.

Gas and Telephone Companies. The Dayton Gas and Coke Company, capitalized at \$1,400,000, in the past year, bought out the Dayton Gas (Natural) and Fuel Company for \$1,000,000 and increased the stock to \$3,000,000, two-thirds preferred and one-third common. The entire stock is now in the hands of local investors. The stockholders of the original Dayton Natural Gas Company lost practically all of their investments through their company's falling into the fatal embrace of a succession of outside companies. The present gas company included in its purchase all of the natural gas properties in Montgomery County. It holds a contract for supply of gas for a stated term.

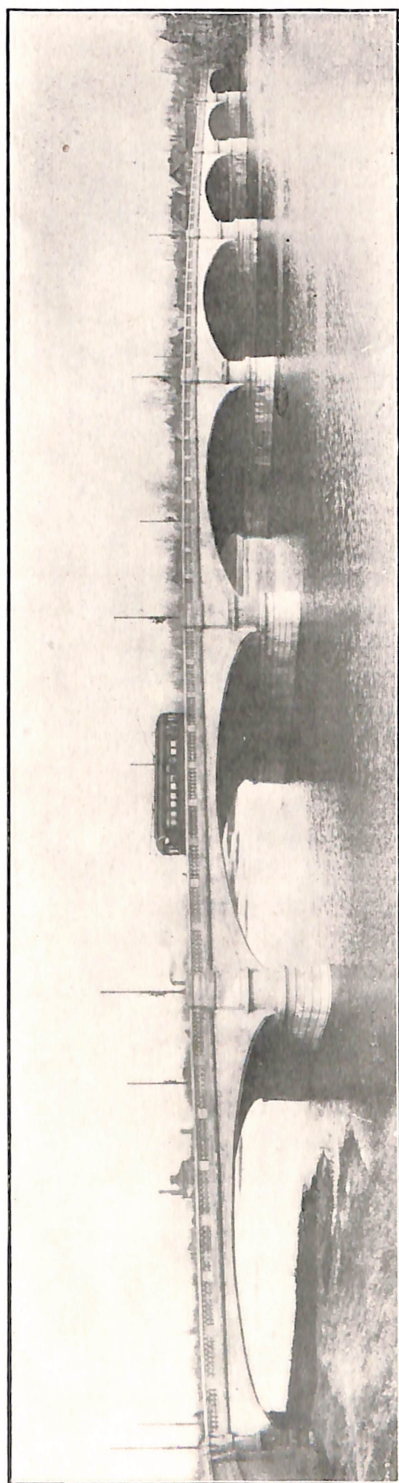
A majority—between ninety and ninety-five per cent.—of the stock of the Home Telephone Company was recently purchased by J. P. Morgan and Company at ninety cents for preferred and twenty cents for common stock, affording a ten per cent. profit to those selling their stock.

Traction Station. The Ohio Electric Company is now occupying for its several lines entering the city, its own passenger and freight stations on grounds bounded by Third Street, Kenton Street, and the canal. Three lines, the Dayton and Troy, the Dayton, Covington and Piqua, and the Dayton and Xenia maintain stations of their own, the latter two conjointly.

Bridges. The Dayton View Bridge, completed in midsummer, 1910, is shown in a cut made from a photograph taken by Mr. Albert Kern. A picture of the Third Street bridge is to take the place of the picture of Main Street bridge facing page 570 in the History and wrongly marked Third Street bridge. The Stewart Street bridge, let at a net cost of \$154,819, is well under way.

Park Commission. By vote of the people a park commission was established, the first appointees being Jacob Linxweiler, Jr., Horace A. Irwin, and J. Sprigg McMahon. Later, Mr. Linxweiler resigning, Franklin Rice was appointed to the place. At present, with the aid of John C. Olmstead, of Brookline, Massachusetts, an extended system of parks is being devised.

Boulevard Lighting System. The installing of the boulevard lighting system on all of the streets in the center of the city is not only pleasing to citizens, but is a subject of interest and admiration to all visitors.



THIRD STREET BRIDGE



DAYTON VIEW BRIDGE

Federal Building. A new Federal Building to accomodate the post office, the customs office, and the Federal Court will be erected on the site recently secured at the southeast corner of Third and Wilkinson streets at a cost of \$310,000. A congressional appropriation of \$825,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of a building was recently made. Of this amount \$15,000 may be applied in making an addition to the present building to meet present needs. The addition is now being made.

Dayton Port of Entry. During the year 1910, the duties collected by the Dayton Port of Entry were \$141,371.90, while the goods imported represented a value of \$362,806.

Woman's Christian Association. In consequence of the fact that the site for the new Federal building includes the present site of the building of the Woman's Christian Association, that association will erect a large building suitable for its purposes on the site already secured at the northeast corner of Third and Wilkinson streets.

Associated Charities. In November, 1910, the Associated Charities purchased the building and grounds on Jefferson Street long occupied for its purposes, for \$14,000.

McKinley Monument. This monument, placed in Cooper Park, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, September 17, 1910.

Election of November, 1910. The old officials remain the same with the exception of the following changes: Judge of Common Pleas Court, Carroll Sprigg in place of Edward J. Snediker; treasurer, Clarence Wiggim in place of John V. Lytle; recorder, Elias Van Scoyk in place of Benjamin McClary. Harry L. Ferneding was elected circuit judge, he having been previously appointed to the place to fill vacancy. The proposition to issue \$600,000 of bonds for the purpose of improving and extending the water-works system failed of the requisite two-thirds vote.

Industrial Exposition. Dayton's first Industrial Exposition and Fall Festival was held during the week of September 19 to 24, 1910. The success of this first effort is sure to be followed with like undertakings.

Religious Meetings. A meeting of great interest was the Laymen's Missionary Convention at Dayton, one of seventy-five similar conventions held in the entire country, January 25-27, 1910.

The Chapman and Alexander revival meetings, beginning in February, 1910, and lasting three weeks, produced a great impression on the churches and the general community in Dayton.

Leaders in Religious Work. In April of 1910, Mr. Herbert P. Lansdale, of Troy, New York, assumed the general secretaryship of the Dayton Young Men's Christian Association, taking the place of H. A. Wilbur, who resigned in 1909 to take up Association work in Japan. In the pastorate of Christ Episcopal Church, Rev. Holmes Whitmore has been succeeded by Rev. Arthur Dumper. In Summit Street United Brethren Church, Rev. P. M. Camp has been succeeded by Rev. A. R. Clippinger. Rev. S. A. Keen has taken the place of Rev. D. G. Latshaw in the pastorate of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. A. D. Wolfinger resigned as pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, and Rev. F. N. McMillin recently resigned as pastor of Memorial Presbyterian Church. Rev. Chas. H. Hahne, the pastor of Holy Trinity Catholic Church, died in November, 1910. Rev. Troward H. Marshall was installed as pastor of the newly-formed Unitarian Church, Nov. 27, 1910. A number of other changes have taken place.

Early Ferries. Added to the general statement that William King began to keep a ferry in 1805 or 1806 (History, page 113) permits and licenses to William King show his right to keep a ferry from March 16, 1810, to May 1, 1810, "below Dayton and near the mouth of Wolf Creek"; from July 20, 1810, to first Tuesday of September, 1810, "at the place known by the name of the rope ferry above and near the mouth of Wolf Creek"; from December 24, 1810, to January 1, 1811, "at the first crossing below Dayton"; Jan. 2, 1811, for one year, "below the town of Dayton"; and for the year 1812, "north of the mouth of Wolf Creek." The fact that the northeast point of his land barely crossed the landing at the foot of what is now Salem Avenue probably accounts for his changing back and forth from below to above the mouth of Wolf Creek. The "rope ferry" undoubtedly corresponded to the ferry established by James Welsh.

The Van Cleves. Through Bishop M. Wright, whose grandmother Margaret was a sister of Benjamin Van Cleve, the following additions and corrections as compared with the account on pages 93, 94, and 195 may be made. John Van Cleve, who immigrated to America, died on Long Island. His son, Isbrant, became the founder of the family in New Jersey. Of the family of the second John named, Margaret was born February 20, 1778, and William, December 22, 1781. William Van Cleve thus was but fifteen years old when he came with the first company to the site of Dayton. Bishop Wright says that his grandparents moved to Montgomery County between 1813 and 1815, and thence in 1823 to Indiana.

Earthworks. The Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society, through the direction and efforts of Prof. W. C. Mills, is charting the earthworks for all the counties of the State. The effort to make the chart for Montgomery County as complete as possible, has led to the finding of many mounds in addition to those enumerated in the History.

Additions and Corrections. On page 79 the name of Daniel Lowry should be David Lowry. An old map shows that Stony Creek (see p. 115) was a stream entering the Miami at a point near the Auglaize River. Thus the portage in the case in question was between the Miami and the Auglaize. The time for the death of John Folkerth, Dayton's first mayor (p. 118) was January 5, 1862, at the age of eighty-seven years and ten months. The date for the founding of the Eccritean Society was the year before the Civil War (p. 453). The date for the rebuilding of the Summit Street Church was 1881 and the time of the dedication, April 30, 1882 (p. 341). On page 855 instead of the name Allan R. Drundett the name should be Alexander Brun-dette. In all cases Valandigham should be given Valadigham. On pages 519 and 525 Gainwell should be Gamewell. Dr. J. M. Romsfert served during 1891 on the regular staff of the Miami Valley Hospital and Doctor King became a member of the regular medical staff in 1892 (p. 270). The name of the Preble County Trustee of the Tuberculosis Hospital should be John E. Parker (p. 271). Dr. J. M. Weaver was health officer from June, 1886, to June, 1891 (p. 273).

The Index. In consequence of the placing of the chronological table between the last chapter and the rest of the book, instead of at the end of the volume, the figures in the index relating to subjects included in the last chapter are incorrect. To the given figures above 820, add eight and the reference will be right. The very full table of contents will be of value in tracing subjects.



